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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the forty-seventh session (27 November 2003 and 15-19 March 2004)

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution I
Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4]

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/8 on the control of cannabis in Africa,

Concerned that, of all the substances listed in the international drug control treaties, cannabis is by far the most widely and most frequently abused, especially among young people,

Concerned also that the abuse of cannabis, especially among young people, often leads to risk-taking behaviour,

Concerned also that cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis are on the increase in Africa partly as a result of extreme poverty and the absence of any viable alternative crop and partly because of the profitability of such activity and the high demand for cannabis in other regions of the world,

Noting with concern that increased cultivation of cannabis in Africa is extremely dangerous for the ecosystem because it leads to extensive use of fertilizers, overexploitation of the soil and destruction of forests to make room for new cannabis fields, thus accelerating soil erosion,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003,[5] in which the Board confirmed that the production of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis continued to pose a serious problem in various regions of the world,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[5] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

Aware of the importance of programmes promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Emphasizing the primary importance of international cooperation in combating drug trafficking and drug abuse,

1. *Welcomes* the 2003 cannabis survey conducted by Morocco in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[6] or from earmarked funds, to begin a global survey of cannabis, initially with a market survey, before the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

3. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the creation or strengthening of national and subregional strategies and plans of action for the eradication of cannabis crops, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds;

4. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to extend cooperation to affected States, particularly in Africa, in the area of alternative development, including funding for research into crops offering viable alternatives to cannabis, environmental protection and technical assistance;

5. *Encourages* Member States with experience and expertise in the eradication of illicit drug crops and alternative development programmes to share their experience and expertise with affected States, particularly in Africa;

6. *Urges* all Member States to encourage appropriate access to international markets for products of alternative development projects in order to support efforts aimed at eliminating the production of narcotic drugs and promoting sustainable development;

7. *Encourages* Member States to apply new strategies and tools to complement existing ones in efforts to combat trafficking in cannabis;

8. *Calls upon* all States to ensure strict compliance with all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[7] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[8] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[9] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[10]

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[6] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.
[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[8] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[9] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[10] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II
Providing support to the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium and foster stability and security in the region

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[11] outlining the interrelated commitments, goals and targets to be achieved, among others, on development, peace and security and setting the required framework for international cooperation for achieving those goals,

Recognizing that the threat emanating from illicit opium poppy cultivation and production of and trafficking in illicit opium, as addressed at the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, is a serious challenge to the security and stability of Afghanistan, its neighbouring countries and the region and poses a problem to countries throughout the world,

Taking note of *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2003*, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recognizing the strong and continuing commitment made by the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan at the institutional, legal and administrative levels to eliminate opium poppy cultivation by the year 2013,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility and expressed their conviction that it must be addressed in a multilateral setting,[12]

Recalling that the Security Council, on 17 June 2003, called on the international community to provide assistance to the Afghan Transitional Administration in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and in line with the national drug control strategy,

Recalling also that, in section II of its resolution 58/141 of 22 December 2003, it reaffirmed the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[13] and recommended that adequate help be provided to Afghanistan in support of the commitment of the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan to eliminate illicit opium,

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[11] General Assembly resolution 55/2.
[12] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.
[13] A/58/124, sect. II.A.

Stressing the importance and urgency of the implementation of the five action plans adopted by the international counter-narcotics conference on Afghanistan, held in Kabul on 8 and 9 February 2004, which are to form part of the discussion at the international conference entitled "Afghanistan and the International Community: a Partnership for the Future", to be held in Berlin on 31 March and 1 April 2004, and the conclusions of the Kabul conference that the illicit drug issue is a top priority of all those interested in securing the future of Afghanistan,

Recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the ministers and other government representatives participating in the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended that adequate help be provided to Afghanistan in the framework of the comprehensive international strategy carried out, inter alia, under the auspices of the United Nations and through other multilateral forums, in support of the commitment of the Transitional Government of Afghanistan to eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and in response to the unique situation of that country, reaffirmed that that should help the provision of alternative livelihoods and the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors within Afghanistan and in neighbouring States and countries along trafficking routes, including the strengthening of "security belts" in the region, and that extensive efforts had to be made to reduce the demand for drugs globally in order to contribute to the sustainability of the elimination of illicit cultivation in Afghanistan and, in that context, affirmed that their response to that unique situation would not detract from their commitment and resources devoted to the fight against drugs in other parts of the world,[14]

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2003, pointed out that trade in Afghan opiates generated funds that corrupted institutions, financed terrorism and insurgency and led to destabilization of the region,[15]

Recalling the appeal to the international community made by the International Narcotics Control Board on 12 February 2004 to fully support the Afghan authorities in addressing the drug control situation, in order to meet the requirements of the international drug treaties, including article 14 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[16] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[17]

1. *Welcomes* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided by the international community, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other organizations;

2. *Expresses* its support for the efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening regional cooperation in order to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan and its illicit trade;

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[14] A/58/124, sect. II.A, para. 22.

[15] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1), para. 203.

[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[17] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

3. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance financial and technical support to Afghanistan in order to enable the Government to implement successfully its national drug control strategy and thereby reduce the demand for illicit drugs in Afghanistan and the threat that illicit opium poppy cultivation and illicit opium trade have created to the peace, stability and socio-economic recovery of Afghanistan and to the security of the region and the other parts of the world;

4. *Urges* all stakeholders to accelerate efforts to implement a combined strategy, comprising law enforcement, eradication, interdiction, demand reduction and awareness-building, including alternative livelihoods conceived in a broader development context than currently understood, with a view to creating sustainable livelihoods, independent of illicit opium;

5. *Encourages* the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan to accelerate the implementation of the commitment that it courageously made to the five action plans adopted by the international counter-narcotics conference on Afghanistan, held in Kabul on 8 and 9 February 2004;

6. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen measures to reduce the global demand for illicit drugs, in order to support and contribute to the sustainability of efforts to eliminate illicit opium in Afghanistan;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[18] or from earmarked funds, and encourages concerned Member States, international organizations and financial institutions to routinely mainstream counter-narcotics measures as part of their development cooperation strategies, in coordination with the development objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, so that sustainable alternative livelihoods are created in Afghanistan.

Draft resolution III
Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking

The General Assembly,

Concerned with the continued diversion and misuse of precursors and the fact that despite efforts undertaken by all States including the producing, exporting, importing and transit States, chemical substances are increasingly feeding the manufacture of illicit drugs of natural or synthetic origin, a problem that deserves the utmost attention of all States,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which Member States decided to establish the year 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or considerably reduce the diversion of precursors,[19]

[18] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.
[19] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 14.

Recalling also the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[20]

Stressing the importance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/32 of 22 July 2003, on training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention, and 2003/35, also of 22 July 2003, on strengthening the prevention and suppression of illicit drug trafficking,

Recalling article 12, paragraphs 1, 9 (c) and 10, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[21]

Reaffirming the importance of using all available legal means or measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals from legitimate trade to illicit drug manufacture as an essential component of comprehensive strategies against drug abuse and trafficking and of preventing access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

Reiterating the importance of the effective and real-time exchange of information relating to the interdiction, diversion and suspected diversion of precursors, as an essential component of strategies to facilitate comprehensive investigations into cases relating to such diversion, including the identification of the modus operandi and entities involved and the initiation of appropriate legal action,

Encouraging Member States to conduct backtracking law enforcement investigations in order to counter organized smuggling networks effectively,

Also encouraging Member States to facilitate the exchange of information between the relevant agencies in order to identify the sources of seized precursor chemicals and those responsible for the shipping and diversion of those substances and to identify the sources of pharmaceutical preparations misused for illicit drug manufacture,

Noting that links are increasingly being uncovered between the smuggling of drugs and the smuggling of precursor chemicals, including the use of similar modi operandi to conceal consignments in order to avoid detection,

Welcoming with satisfaction the results so far achieved under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz and the new initiative called Project Prism, which were launched by the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with Member States, to enhance controls over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants respectively,

Concerned that, without additional resources, the International Narcotics Control Board will not be able to carry out its important functions under the above-mentioned operations,

1. *Urges* all Member States to put in place systems and procedures to ensure that the details of any interdiction, seizure, diversion or attempted diversion

[20] A/58/124, sect. II.A.

[21] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

of precursors are communicated expeditiously to all Governments concerned and the International Narcotics Control Board and, insofar as possible, share relevant information so that methods frequently used for the national and international trafficking in chemicals may be identified, pursuant to article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[22]

2. *Reiterates* the importance of applying the "know-your-client" principle referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/39 of 22 July 2003, and stresses the necessity of strengthening the use of the mechanism of pre-export notifications, including by providing timely responses, especially through the efficient sharing of information;

3. *Invites* those States which do not have mechanisms to enable the real-time exchange of information under the current international operations to consider establishing a national focal point or central national authority in line with the standard operating procedures of the international operations, through which all information on licit and illicit consignments can be channelled, and invites all Member States to contribute to updating the directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties, with a view to implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

4. *Recommends* that Member States develop or further adapt, where necessary, their regulatory and operational control procedures to counter the diversion of chemical substances into illicit drug production or manufacture, and encourages authorities to initiate or further strengthen coordination and cooperation between all regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control;

5. *Invites* Member States and appropriate international and regional bodies to review intelligence on the smuggling of drugs and the smuggling of precursor chemicals, in order to identify common links and to plan appropriate operations to stop such activities;

6. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that stopped diversion attempts receive the same investigative attention that would be afforded to a seizure of the same substance, since such cases could provide valuable intelligence that could prevent diversions elsewhere;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine;

8. *Encourages* Member States, in order to counter smuggling networks effectively, to conduct backtracking law enforcement investigations and, where appropriate, to identify the source of the seized chemical precursors and those responsible for the consignment and ultimately the diversion;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to investigate the possibility of establishing operational chemical profiling programmes, and invites all States to support, to the extent possible, such programmes;

[22] Ibid.

10. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995, to monitor international trade so that diversion attempts can be identified, preventing chemical precursors from reaching the illicit market;

11. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to follow up all such cases of diversion by facilitating investigations by national authorities and to make its findings available to Governments through its annual report;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources to the International Narcotics Control Board to enable it to effectively continue its work under Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within the framework of his biennial reports on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and taking into account the relevant resolutions adopted on the subject since the special session, to include in his report on the control of precursors, starting with his report to be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, recommendations on how to strengthen the use of the pre-export notification mechanism and ensure timely responses.

B. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[23] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[24] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[25]

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[26] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[27]

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[23] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[24] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[25] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[26] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[27] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

Bearing in mind that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[28] the Assembly set goals and targets to be met by Member States by the years 2003 and 2008,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 42/5, on international action to mitigate the effects of the relationship between drug abuse, illicit trafficking and conflict situations, and 43/4, on international cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the problem of conflict and war in some parts of the world, especially in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania, and with the threat to civil society posed by illicit drugs,

Concerned that demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by organized criminal groups continue to pose a serious threat to the socio-economic and political systems, stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States, especially those emerging from conflict and war,

Also concerned about the activities of national and international organized criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking, in particular, the destabilizing impact of those activities on peacekeeping and reconstruction efforts,

Further concerned about reports of widespread abuse of drugs in countries emerging from conflict and war, among the general population and soldiers, especially child soldiers,

Aware that, in treating victims of conflict or war, self-medication or the long-term prescription of drugs by medical personnel may lead to drug dependence,

Convinced of the priority that must be assigned to the prevention of drug use and abuse among children, within the framework of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,

Recognizing the social, political, economic and other post-conflict challenges to reconstruction faced by countries emerging from conflict, in particular with regard to meeting the targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Also recognizing the importance of the rule of law for post-conflict reconstruction,

Noting with satisfaction the steady progress being made towards restoring peace in a number of conflict zones around the world, especially in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania,

Mindful of the need to ensure that effective measures for the protection, rehabilitation, physical and psychological recovery and reintegration of women and children are systematically incorporated into all stages of the peace process, including peacekeeping and peace-building programmes,

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[28] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Convinced that extending support for drug control will facilitate the consolidation of peace in countries emerging from conflict,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider specific strategies to assist countries emerging from conflicts in their drug control and related crime prevention efforts, in collaboration with the Governments of the affected countries and other relevant United Nations entities involved in the peace process, and to give priority to those countries, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[29] or from earmarked funds;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the mainstreaming of drug control programmes in the development efforts of countries emerging from conflict;

3. *Urges* Member States emerging from conflict to give adequate priority to addressing the drug problem and related crime in their post-conflict reconstruction efforts and to collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other development partners in order to address those problems in an integrated and comprehensive manner;

4. *Urges* Member States providing development assistance to countries emerging from conflict to increase, where relevant, their bilateral assistance in drug control and related crime prevention to those countries;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-eighth session, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II
Guidelines for psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the existence of a large number of persons dependent on opioids,[30] who are either receiving or in need of treatment for their opioid dependence,

Respecting the sovereign right of Member States to establish and implement effective treatment strategies,

Noting the evidence on the effectiveness of various treatments, inter alia, abstinence therapy,

Recognizing the existence of a wide range of evidence-based treatment options,

Emphasizing that psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment is one of the treatment options available for improving the health, well-being and social functioning of persons dependent on opioids, and for preventing the transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases,

[29] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

[30] "Dependent" is used in the present resolution to mean addicted.

Acknowledging that the present resolution may be applicable only to Member States that are providing or planning psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment for opiate addiction,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[31] in particular article 38, on measures against the abuse of drugs,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[32] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Taking into account the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Health Organization in 1993 after the twenty-eighth meeting of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, on the need to increase access to effective treatment,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003,[33] in particular paragraphs 222 and 328 of that report,

Taking note also of the position paper of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS on substitution maintenance therapy in the management of opioid dependence and HIV/AIDS prevention,

Acknowledging that work has been undertaken on psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment in different regions,

Invites the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds,[34] to develop and publish minimum requirements and international guidelines on psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids,[35] taking into account regional initiatives in this field, in order to assist the Member States concerned.

Draft resolution III
Control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned at the escalation of the problem of illicit supply of, trafficking in and diversion of synthetic drugs and the expansion of the illicit market for such drugs,

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[31] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[32] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[33] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

[34] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

[35] See, for example, M. Gossop, M. Grant and A. Wodak, eds., *The Uses of Methadone in the Treatment and Management of Opioid Dependence*, WHO/MNH/DAT/89.1 (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1989).

Noting that the supply of illicit drugs, including synthetic drugs, is harmful to public health and that the demand for such drugs is prevalent among young persons,

Recognizing that education and training are prerequisites for the efficient performance of the various tasks that institutions and their officials must carry out in order to deal with the world drug problem,

Deeply concerned that an increasing number of people are placing their health at risk by abusing amphetamine-type stimulants, because they do not recognize or are not aware of the health hazards associated with the abuse of such stimulants, in particular, the abuse of methylenedioxymethamphetamine, commonly known as Ecstasy,

Noting that reducing both the illicit demand for and supply of amphetamine-type stimulants in a comprehensive and proactive manner requires strong political commitment,

Noting also that strategies to reduce the illicit demand for and supply of amphetamine-type stimulants require accurate information, including data on the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of such stimulants,

Considering that, in view of the extent of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants among young people and among persons in certain occupational groups, there is a need for more systematic research into the health hazards of the abuse of such stimulants that will contribute to improving the design of health education and prevention programmes, as well as treatment services, to meet the needs of all persons abusing amphetamine-type stimulants,

Also considering that systematic research into the health hazards of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants is crucial to assessments of the broader health and social implications of the specific patterns of abuse of such stimulants,

Acknowledging the importance of early warning mechanisms and rapid and global dissemination of information on new drugs, drug combinations and drug abuse patterns and more detailed information such as the dyes, logos, machinery and other equipment used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the publication of *Ecstasy and Amphetamines: Global Survey 2003*,[36] which provides a quantitative assessment of the extent of manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants throughout the world;

2. *Requests* Member States to continue to develop programmes to reduce both the illicit supply of and demand for amphetamine-type stimulants;

3. *Urges* Member States to take the steps necessary to ensure that their national drug control agencies are aware of and well trained in the recognition of amphetamine-type stimulants and the current modi operandi used to smuggle such stimulants and are also well trained in the interdiction of consignments of illicitly manufactured amphetamine-type stimulants;

[36] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XI.15.

4. *Also urges* Member States to monitor changing patterns in the abuse and availability of synthetic drugs, including methylenedioxymethamphetamine, commonly known as Ecstasy;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to include, in a multifaceted strategy, action against the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and to identify and dismantle clandestine laboratories manufacturing such stimulants;

6. *Encourages* Member States to provide their full and active support to Project Prism, an initiative of the International Narcotics Control Board, to address the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants by following the two-fold approach of the Project, namely, by establishing mechanisms to prevent precursor chemicals from being diverted from licit international trade or domestic distribution channels and by launching backtracking investigations of seizures and interceptions to identify the illicit sources and the persons involved;

7. *Urges* Member States to provide accurate evidence-based information on the harmful effects of amphetamine-type stimulants, through education and information campaigns to increase public knowledge and awareness of those harmful effects, with a view to decreasing the demand for such stimulants, particularly among young people;

8. *Urges* States engaged in the licit manufacture, import, export and transit of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants to implement fully the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[37] and, where appropriate, to strengthen controls over those substances, in conformity with that Convention;

9. *Urges* relevant international organizations to consider providing support for training and other forms of technical assistance aimed at countering the threat of synthetic drugs, including by strengthening preventive measures;

10. *Encourages* the relevant international organizations and other entities, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to recognize the serious global threat posed by synthetic drugs and to pursue appropriate action to ameliorate the situation;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV
Sale of internationally controlled licit drugs to individuals via the Internet

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that unauthorized trade in internationally controlled licit drugs ordered via the Internet has reached epidemic proportions,

[37] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Strongly suggesting that Member States prohibit the international sale of internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet and that, when permitted, the sale of such drugs via the Internet within their national borders be strictly regulated, while acknowledging that some Member States already have laws that preclude the sale of internationally controlled substances via the Internet,

Aware that the non-prescribed or falsely prescribed use of internationally controlled licit drugs constitutes a serious risk to the public health and that such use is facilitated by the Internet,

Noting that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 43/8, encouraged Member States to consider taking measures to prevent the diversion of internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet,

Also noting that the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session a report on effective measures to prevent and control computer-related crime, in which he recognized the use of online pharmacies to procure internationally controlled licit drugs without medical supervision as an emerging problem for law enforcement, regulatory and health authorities,[38]

Further noting the frequent calls made by the International Narcotics Control Board in 2001, 2002 and 2003 for Governments to take measures to prevent the misuse of the Internet for the illegal offer, sale and distribution of internationally controlled licit drugs,

Recognizing that the procurement of internationally controlled licit drugs over the Internet is illegal in all cases when an international treaty or national legislation is contravened,

Recalling the successes that have been realized in the control of domestic and international diversion of licit pharmaceuticals, pursuant to the provisions of the relevant conventions,

1. *Encourages* Member States to consider new means and strategies to establish avenues of cooperation in order to prohibit the international offering and acquisition by individuals of internationally controlled licit drugs acquired illegally over the Internet;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to enforce, as appropriate, the provisions of article 30 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[39] and article 10 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[40] as they apply to pharmacies within their territory, specifically with regard to the need:

(a) To license those that distribute internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet and to require them to disclose information regarding the identity of the parties responsible and their legal location;

(b) To actively pursue those that are in violation of the importing and exporting provisions of those conventions;

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[38] E/CN.15/2002/8, para. 12.

[39] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[40] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

3. *Urges* Member States to develop, as appropriate, well-coordinated and focused policies to identify and take appropriate measures to terminate Internet sites used to offer internationally controlled licit drugs in an unauthorized way, through greater coordination between the judicial, police, postal, customs and other competent agencies;

4. *Encourages* Member States to enact or, where appropriate, to enhance sanctions or penalties for providing internationally controlled licit drugs over the Internet without a valid prescription within their national borders;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to identify those who operate web sites that illegally offer internationally controlled licit drugs by, for example, seeking the cooperation and support of Internet service providers;

6. *Encourages* Member States that do not have laws that preclude trade in internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet to establish, as appropriate, laws or regulations governing the sale of such drugs via the Internet, with a view to minimizing the risks, including, as a minimum:

(a) The obligation for companies within their national borders offering internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet to have preliminary operating licences;

(b) The necessity for those companies within their national borders to supply internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet only to persons who have met all the medical and legal obligations required to obtain such substances;

(c) The prohibition of authorized companies within their national borders from making direct deliveries of internationally controlled licit drugs outside their national borders when such deliveries are made to individual persons or companies not authorized to import such drugs, as opposed to being made to authorized companies in accordance with the relevant international conventions;

(d) The necessity for suppliers to keep records of all acquisitions and deliveries of internationally controlled licit drugs for a period of at least two years, in accordance with the relevant international conventions;

7. *Encourages* the competent national authorities to increase public awareness of the risks associated with the unauthorized acquisition of internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet, in particular with regard to the uncertain quality of the products and the disadvantage that there is no accompanying medical supervision;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States for consideration.

Draft resolution V
Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2003/40 of 22 July 2003 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional and established supplier countries in drug control to ensure the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[41] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[42]

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producer countries,

Expressing deep concern at the continued increase in the global production of opiate raw materials and the significant accumulation of stocks over the past few years as a consequence of the operation of market forces, which is causing a mismatch and is now upsetting the delicate balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs,

Emphasizing the importance of adhering to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, particularly in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[43] in which ministers and other government representatives called upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials,

Reiterating the importance of medically appropriate use of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting that countries differ significantly in their level of consumption of narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used to meet medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and established supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[44] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol[45] and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels,

[41] Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.
[42] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[43] A/58/124, sect. II. A.
[44] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[45] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

especially when increasing licit production, invites the relevant Governments to contribute to the study being carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board on the relative merits of different methods of producing opiate raw materials, and encourages producer countries to adopt best practices in the cultivation and production of opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, and calls on all Governments of countries producing opium poppy to limit the cultivation of opium poppy, taking into account the current level of global stocks, to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the 1961 Convention, and that, in providing estimates of such cultivation, producer countries consider the specific demand requirements of consumer countries;

4. *Urges* all the Governments of countries where, in the past, opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy, in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites;

5. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate in countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and with that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation and to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session.

C. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

3. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-seventh session[46] and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-eighth session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation:

   (a) Community capacity-building;

   (b) Preventing HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention.

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

5. Drug demand reduction:

   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:

      (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

      (ii) Countering money-laundering;

[46] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 28* (E/2004/28).

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

(c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

9. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission as its governing body.

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

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11. Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session.

Draft decision II
Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003.[47]

D. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

4. The following resolutions and decision adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

[47] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

Resolution 47/1
Optimizing integrated drug information systems

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,[48]

Recalling also that, in the Political Declaration,[49] Member States committed themselves to introducing into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[50]

Recalling further that, in the Political Declaration, Member States called for the establishment or strengthening of regional or subregional mechanisms, as needed, with the assistance of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, and invited those mechanisms to share experiences and conclusions resulting from the implementation of national strategies and to report on their activities to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[51]

Recalling the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[52] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/56 of 29 July 1993, on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States,

Recalling further its resolution 8 (XXXVII) on the establishment of facilities for the electronic exchange of data between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the national authorities responsible for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for licit purposes under the international drug control treaties,

Recalling its resolution 4 (XXXIX) on the establishment of a regional mechanism for the exchange of information, experience, training and ideas on demand reduction,

Recalling also its resolution 43/2 on follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/14, in which it invited States and relevant regional organizations to foster the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on the substances consumed,

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[48] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.
[49] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para 17.
[50] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[51] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 9.
[52] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

Reaffirming also its resolution 45/6, in which it encouraged States to involve the pharmaceutical industry in the expansion of knowledge about the potential for abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances,

Recalling its resolution 45/13 on optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs,

Recalling also its resolution 46/7,

Recalling further the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, in which all States were urged to assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances,[53] including psychoactive substances,

Recalling the commitment by Member States to introduce into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,

Stressing the importance of the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire as a basis for countermeasures and for the evaluation of the progress made in reducing illicit demand and supply of illicit drugs and in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

1. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and Member States to implement Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 46/7;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the development of integrated drug information systems by utilizing data on both the demand for and the supply of illicit drugs and by strengthening collaboration with the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other international bodies, so that information on drug abuse can be collected in a sustainable manner at low cost and will be available to all Member States to facilitate the formulation of sound programmes for the reduction of the demand for and supply of illicit drugs;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[54] or from earmarked funds, to strengthen the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse in order to improve, in consultation with Member States, the collection and analysis of comprehensive and internationally comparable data on the extent and patterns of and trends in drug abuse and the negative health consequences related to drug abuse, taking into account existing regional initiatives, including comprehensive programmes to reduce the transmission of all blood-borne diseases, programmes to reduce risky behaviour and programmes to reduce injecting drug abuse, and using epidemiologically sound and cost-effective methods;

[53] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex, para. 10.
[54] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds, and regional organizations to continue providing to States, upon request, expert advice on sound epidemiological methods of collecting information on the abuse of, and dependence on, illicit substances and the consequences thereof;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 47/2
Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that drug abuse affects all sections of society and countries at all levels of development, and recognizing that drug demand reduction should address all sections of society, taking into account the social, economic and political context,

Considering that, according to data from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, over 95 per cent of people infected with HIV/AIDS are in developing countries, that one third of people living with HIV/AIDS are between 15 and 24 years old, that 10 per cent of all people with HIV/AIDS are injecting drug users and that risk-taking behaviour, including the sharing of needles, syringes and other infected equipment, is a significant route for HIV transmission,

Reaffirming that an effective response to the issues raised by drug consumption demands a comprehensive approach, ranging from referral to health-care establishments for treatment of drug dependence, to the provision of general information on drugs and specific information on negative consequences to health and care options,

Recalling its resolution 46/2 on strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003,[55] in particular paragraph 221,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[56] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[57] in particular article 25, and recalling that HIV/AIDS affects human security,

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[55] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

[56] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[57] General Assembly resolution 217A (III).

Reiterating the concerns of the General Assembly, reflected in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[58] adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session,

1. *Urges* that studies and research be conducted with a view to identifying various vulnerable groups and the extent and patterns of risk-taking behaviour, in order to develop measures aimed at improving comprehensive care and treatment and reducing negative consequences to health;

2. *Also urges* the strengthening of health policies that promote and incorporate the diagnosis and treatment of drug dependence and infection by HIV and other blood-borne diseases and address risk-taking behaviour, directed to the segments of society most vulnerable to drug use;

3. *Encourages* efforts towards the strengthening of civil society activities aimed at promoting the health care and social support of drug users and their families, taking into account the characteristics and regulations of each country;

4. *Reinforces* the necessity of broad access for drug users to general information on HIV prevention, vaccines and/or medicines against HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases;

5. *Acknowledges* the necessity for greater attention to be paid to drug demand reduction, through the promotion of drug use prevention strategies;

6. *Encourages* the broad engagement of local authorities and civil society in the development of demand reduction policies, so as to provide drug users with education, treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

7. *Calls* for broad horizontal cooperation among Member States towards the promotion of action directed at demand reduction, mindful of the need to maintain a balanced approach between demand and supply reduction;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, within their existing mandates, to pursue their efforts in studying the effectiveness of drug-related HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, and report on the progress made to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization and other relevant international organizations, to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting in Vienna, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[59] or from earmarked funds, to assist in putting together a specific programme on the main issues of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, with emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention, injecting drug use and risk-taking behaviour, and to make the report of the group available for the thematic debate at the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

[58] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.
[59] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to take an active role in achieving the above objectives.

Resolution 47/3
Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility that requires an integrated and balanced approach,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, in section XVI of which the Assembly decided to establish the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and expanded the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to function as the governing body of the Programme and its Fund,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 58/269 of 23 December 2003 and the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed framework for the biennium 2006-2007,[60] in which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was invited to review the proposed biennial programme plan for the programme on drugs and crime,

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/16 and 45/17, in which it called, inter alia, for continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States, in order to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

Reaffirming also its resolution 46/8,

Welcoming the report of the Executive Director submitted pursuant to its resolution 46/8,[61] in which the Executive Director set out the many initiatives already under way to achieve those goals,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/9, and noting that good management contributes to strong and predictable funding and vice versa,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue the reform undertaken to date and to maintain a culture of continuous improvement;

2. *Welcomes* the restructuring and ongoing process of reform of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, designed to create greater synergy between the drug programme and the crime programme;

3. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue facilitating dialogue with Member States on programmatic and management issues and on the ongoing reform process;

4. *Welcomes* the many measures taken to ensure good governance within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on which the Executive Director has

[60] E/CN.7/2004/12-E/CN.15/2004/13.
[61] E/CN.7/2004/10.

placed high importance, and encourages continued transparency in the management of human resources;

5. *Welcomes* the establishment of the new independent evaluation unit of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and looks forward to a greater emphasis on impact in the evaluation work of the Office and the introduction of evaluation as an integral part of project design, monitoring and implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* its governing role in the budget process of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, concerning international drug control, which includes, inter alia, advising the Office in the preparation and implementation of the biennial budget and the management of the resources of the programme, on the basis of the priorities established by Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate that role by continuing to present substantive, concise and timely briefings and, when appropriate, reports to all Member States;

8. *Encourages* the Executive Director to expand on the strategic framework called for in General Assembly resolution 58/269 of 23 December 2003 and to develop a plan for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within policy guidelines that may be issued by its governing body, that will provide medium- and long-term strategic direction;

9. *Welcomes* the development of a transparent financial system and looks forward to its completion, when it will allow the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of operational activities of the Office in an open manner and will contribute to result-based budgeting and also looks forward to the continued development of the system, including progress towards the implementation of result-based management;

10. *Supports* the efforts of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that issues with respect to the fight against drugs and related crime are routinely included in sustainable development policies;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it, at its forty-eighth session, on further progress made in implementing management changes.

Resolution 47/4
Cooperative initiatives and intelligence-sharing as part of international efforts to fight illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 45/2, in which it recognized the importance of effective international cooperation in the fight against the global trade in illicit drugs, and encouraged Member States to further consider the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries,

Recalling also that, in the same resolution, it supported the development of "best practice" guidelines for the sharing of intelligence and the conduct of joint operations between Member States, and encouraged the establishment by Member

States of cooperative programmes for supporting law enforcement training and making short-term secondment and exchanges available to operational law enforcement officers from Member States,

Considering that examples of successful international cooperation in investigations may be of practical value to the development of recognized "best practice" in international cooperation in the fight against illicit drugs,

Noting the examples of successful joint investigations involving law enforcement authorities at the bilateral, regional and international levels, and recognizing that progress has been made in certain countries in providing the necessary legal basis to conduct joint and/or coordinated operational activities,

1. *Affirms* the relevance of measures that facilitate effective cooperation in international investigations of cases involving illicit drugs, in conformity with treaties on mutual legal assistance, in particular:

(a) The signing of formal memorandums of understanding between national law enforcement authorities that provide an agreed framework for mutual assistance and for cooperation in investigations of transnational criminal activity;

(b) The posting of law enforcement liaison officers in other Member States to provide an established and trusted channel for operational communication, liaison and the sharing of information between national law enforcement authorities;

(c) The use of cooperative training and secondment to promote mutual understanding of the criminal justice systems and operational methodologies and capabilities of Member States;

2. *Encourages* Member States to utilize established liaison channels and, where appropriate, to develop new channels in order to inform themselves more fully of the characteristics of successful international cooperation in investigations and consider the relevance of those characteristics to enhancing their capacity to participate in joint and/or coordinated targeting initiatives and international cooperation in investigations of cases involving trafficking in illicit drugs.

Resolution 47/5
Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/35 of 22 July 2003, in which the Council called upon Member States to adopt effective measures to strengthen international cooperation projects aimed at the prohibition and control of drug trafficking and to deal with the activities of criminal groups involved in such trafficking and the diversification of their methods and transport routes,

Recalling also its resolution 1 (XXXIX), in which it requested the Executive Director to develop standard protocols and methods for the profiling/signature analysis of key narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the work done by the Laboratory and Scientific Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the international forensic community and their efforts to enhance international cooperation,

Recognizing also the value of illicit drug characterization and profiling in supporting law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work and the international fight against illicit drugs,

Noting the need for the effective exchange of drug profiling information between States to optimize the intelligence capacity of drug profiling programmes and facilitate the identification of illicit drug sources, trafficking patterns and distribution networks,

Noting all the efforts made by different countries and regions involved in drug profiling and in establishing databases in this regard,

1. *Affirms* the need to develop and, subsequently, to harmonize the illicit drug profiling activities of the international drug law enforcement community;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with Member States and subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[62] or from earmarked funds, to prepare a report identifying current drug profiling initiatives and best practices, and encourages Member States:

(a) To seek to enhance their capacity to undertake profile analysis of seized illicit drugs, including heroin and other narcotics in the opiate group, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) To participate in the international exchange of profile analysis information and samples of seized illicit drugs for profile analysis purposes;

(c) To seek to review their legislation with a view to facilitating the exchange of drug profiling information and drug samples with other States;

3. *Invites* Member States to promote the utilization of laboratory data to support the relevant work of regulatory and health authorities, in particular in supporting law enforcement operational activities, and to establish programmes and law enforcement frameworks for that purpose.

Resolution 47/6
Effective controlled delivery

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 11 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[63]

[62] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.
[63] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Recalling also the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[64] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Bearing in mind that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[65] States were encouraged to review the implementation of measures to promote judicial cooperation,

Recalling article 20, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[66]

Noting the work and efforts of its subsidiary bodies, namely the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, and the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, in promoting judicial cooperation and law enforcement at the regional and international levels, in particular the recommendations of the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 20 to 24 October 2003, on the value of effective controlled delivery operations,

Recalling its resolution 45/4 on controlled delivery,

Recognizing that controlled delivery operations are an important measure in the fight against drug trafficking and related crime and that they help to identify the ringleaders of drug trafficking groups, their modi operandi, organizational structure and distribution networks,

Emphasizing that it is important for States to have appropriate legislation to enable controlled delivery operations,

Noting that limited resources, particularly for gathering technical evidence, may hamper the conduct of successful controlled delivery operations,

Having regard to the need for advanced investigation techniques and for strengthened cooperation and coordination between appropriate authorities in order to streamline procedures for approving and conducting effective controlled delivery operations,

Aware that effective controlled delivery is hampered by lack of knowledge of the different legal systems and that requirements of Member States represent further obstacles to effective controlled delivery operations,

1. *Invites* States to implement its resolution 45/4 on controlled delivery;

2. *Encourages* Member States, where necessary, to consider adopting national laws and procedures in respect of controlled delivery operations, or to review them where appropriate, to ensure that suitable legislation, resources,

[64] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.
[65] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[66] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

expertise, procedures and coordination mechanisms are in place to enable those controlled delivery operations;

3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen cooperation and coordination among their appropriate authorities, in order to facilitate efficient and effective controlled delivery operations;

4. *Invites* Member States to consider establishing joint training courses for appropriate authorities on controlled delivery;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to compile, in conjunction with relevant international organizations, relevant information on controlled delivery, containing, inter alia, information on national laws, legal procedures and, where appropriate, competent authorities or focal points for controlled deliveries, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,[67] or from earmarked funds;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide, in a timely manner, all relevant information required to assist in the compilation of relevant information on controlled delivery;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds, in cooperation with appropriate experts, to consider the preparation of a training manual on controlled delivery operations;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-eighth session, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

[67] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

Chapter II

Thematic debate on synthetic drugs and control of precursors: production of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs, including methaqualone (Mandrax); and strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals and to prevent diversion of and trafficking in such chemicals

5. At its 1243rd and 1244th meetings, on 16 and 17 March 2004, the Commission considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

"3. Thematic debate: synthetic drugs and control of precursors:

"(a) Production of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs, including methaqualone (Mandrax);

"(b) Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals and to prevent diversion of and trafficking in such chemicals".

6. Two panels of experts were established: one to discuss item 3 (a) and the other to discuss item 3 (b). A list of the experts on each panel is contained in annex II to the present report.

7. Statements were made under item 3 (a) by the representatives of Brazil, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, Mexico, Guatemala, the United Arab Emirates and Nigeria. The observers for the Republic of Korea, Morocco, Belgium and Canada also made statements.

8. Statements were made under item 3 (b) by the representatives of Thailand, Peru, Mexico, Norway, Brazil, Germany and Jamaica. The observers for Belgium, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia and Slovenia also made statements.

9. Audio-visual presentations were made by: the representative of the Netherlands, as a member of the Project Prism task force; the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as a member of the Operation Topaz steering committee; and the representative of Germany, as a member of the Operation Purple steering committee. The representative of Colombia and the observer for the European Police Office (Europol) also made presentations under agenda item 3.

Deliberations

(a) Production of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs, including methaqualone (Mandrax)

10. The panellists discussing item 3 (a) highlighted national, regional and international trends concerning the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs. They suggested approaches to tackling the growing threat that were reflections of their different perspectives. All speakers agreed that the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs were escalating in many parts of the world. There was growing demand for synthetic drugs in both

developing and developed countries, resulting in a trend towards globalization of the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of such drugs. Synthetic drugs posed a particular threat to young people; in many countries, such drugs could be found not only at "rave" parties, but also in secondary schools and universities and in other social settings. Many countries had made significant efforts to limit the availability of amphetamine-type stimulants, leading to the emergence of a number of new synthetic drugs. As was the case with diversion of licit pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals, the new synthetic drugs could easily be bought over the Internet for consumption in various forms. Panellists and representatives emphasized that the synthetic drug problem was a multifaceted one, requiring an integrated approach, emphasizing the reduction of both supply and demand. While synthetic drugs posed a global threat, it was essential to follow a regional approach in operational activities. One way of achieving that was by integrating the activities of Project Prism into already existing regional drug control mechanisms.

11. Panellists and representatives recognized that in order to more effectively combat the menace of synthetic drugs, it was vital that bilateral, regional and international cooperation be enhanced at the strategical and operational levels. Furthermore, the exchange of intelligence and other information between countries on the criminal groups involved and the trafficking routes and modi operandi used should be increased. States should endeavour to harmonize their legislation on law enforcement investigations and operations to facilitate cooperation with other jurisdictions. It was also important to establish networks in the law enforcement community for more effective cooperation. More controlled deliveries should be undertaken in order to uncover the drug trafficking networks involved. Organizing further meetings of policy makers and members of the scientific community from different countries could help to promote coordinated national policies. The International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime had a vital role to play in monitoring synthetic drugs and their precursors, providing information and analysis on current trends, providing and coordinating technical cooperation and promoting a unified approach to precursor chemicals control, in coordination with other relevant United Nations entities.

12. It was stressed that it was important to strengthen national measures to control the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs. Legislative controls should be backed up by a commitment to effective law enforcement and regulatory procedures. Important elements of an interdiction strategy included land border, airport and seaport controls; such a strategy should also take into account investigation and prosecution strategies. Countries should also consider legislative reforms to improve drug control. Certain legal measures were discussed. Such measures included the following: the temporary scheduling of a substance to allow law enforcement to quickly control an emerging drug threat for a limited period of time; or the introduction of enhanced penalties for the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic drugs. Some countries were hampered in their law enforcement efforts by inadequate resources. For example, some countries required assistance in the establishment of forensic laboratories and in human resource development. Combating money-laundering was also considered to be important in following an integrated approach to countering the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic drugs.

13. It was noted that strategies were required to control the licit market for synthetic drugs and precursors. Best practices included introducing measures identified in article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[68] For example, States should enable their competent authorities to implement fully the pre-export notification procedure, proper labelling and documentation should be mandatory, and all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention should be controlled.

14. Precursor control was recognized as one of the most effective means of tackling illicit drug manufacture and trafficking. Project Prism had been launched by the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with several States and the European Commission, with the aim of preventing the diversion of precursors from international trade and facilitating law enforcement operations. The Project had proved to be effective in initiating and supporting regional backtracking investigations into seizures of precursor chemicals and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, strengthening the pre-export notification system provided under the 1988 Convention and carrying out an international tracking programme for precursors such as safrole and safrole-rich oils, used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The misuse of the Internet in illicit trade connected with the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants was also referred to in that context. The full participation of all countries concerned was critical to the success of Project Prism.

15. Demand reduction was a critical component in any drug control strategy. Several panellists recommended focusing on the prevention of synthetic drug abuse and the provision of treatment alternatives for drug abusers. National demand reduction strategies included the promotion of healthy lifestyles, awareness-raising and education, with community involvement. Special strategies were needed for youth at high risk of abusing drugs. Treatment and rehabilitation strategies included medical treatment, social rehabilitation and aftercare.

16. It was noted that more research was needed on synthetic drug abuse and effective treatment therapies for such abuse, as well as on the long-term effects of such abuse. Furthermore, since patterns of drug abuse could change rapidly, early warning systems could play a vital role in helping health officials and policy makers understand such patterns and allowing Governments to make better use of their resources. The abuse of medical prescriptions for substances containing synthetic drugs by hospitals and clinics was considered a problem requiring careful monitoring and control.

(b) Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals and to prevent diversion of and trafficking in such chemicals

17. Panellists identified trends and developments in their respective regions and shared information on lessons learned from experience at the national level. It was stressed that strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals was a complex task that was the key to controlling synthetic drugs effectively. It was noted that, as new synthetic drugs were becoming available, different precursor chemicals were being used for their manufacture. Furthermore, in several countries,

[68] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

trafficking in chemical precursors had been linked with other serious forms of crime, such as money-laundering, the use of smuggled precursors as currency by organized criminal groups and the funding of terrorist activities. The rapidly changing environment presented a challenge for law enforcement and administrative authorities in controlling precursor chemicals and preventing their diversion and trafficking. Important elements in meeting the challenge included fostering cooperation between law enforcement agencies and administrative authorities, both nationally and internationally, strengthening national control systems, enhancing cooperation between domestic authorities and the private sector, developing human resources and addressing health and safety issues.

18. It was noted that judicial cooperation between competent authorities was crucial. A number of regional initiatives, including in Europe and Latin America, had yielded encouraging results in terms of promoting cooperation and increasing seizures of trafficked chemicals. Competent authorities should be empowered to take prompt and effective action when exchanging information with other competent authorities and the relevant documentation should be as simple as possible in order to facilitate such action. It was considered desirable that law enforcement strategies should, where possible, target the criminal networks behind the diversion of and trafficking in precursors, rather than individual consignments. Backtracking investigations and controlled deliveries were useful operational tools for determining the probable origin of seized chemicals, in order to identify the criminal networks involved and prosecute the traffickers. The representatives of several States suggested holding regional meetings to exchange views and information on best practices regarding chemical precursors.

19. A number of panellists and participants noted that the pre-export notification system was not always being applied as strictly as it should be. Some representatives stated that few pre-export notifications were reaching the authorities in their countries. Furthermore, some States controlled only the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, while others controlled a much broader range of precursor chemicals. In some regions, steps had been taken to harmonize national laws and procedures for the control of drugs and precursor chemicals; for example, the European Commission had provided assistance in that respect to States acceding to the European Union. However, there continued to be a need for a more consistent approach to international precursor control. All speakers emphasized the importance of effective pre-export notification systems, and it was agreed that all States should give priority to fully implementing the relevant provisions of the 1988 Convention. Several speakers stressed that interdiction measures should be vigorously applied by both importing and exporting countries. Practical difficulties encountered by authorities in some States included the late submission of ship manifests after vessels had already left port and the need for guidelines and international cooperation on the safe disposal of seized precursor chemicals.

20. Operation Purple and Operation Topaz were international monitoring initiatives launched by the International Narcotics Control Board in cooperation with several States, relating to the chemical precursors potassium permanganate and acetic anhydride, respectively. The initiatives had promoted a more rapid exchange of information for individual consignments of those chemicals and had facilitated tracking of the movement of such consignments by the relevant law enforcement and regulatory authorities. That had resulted in the identification of suspicious

consignments and the prevention of diversions of those chemicals, as well as an increase in the number of seizures of illegal consignments of those chemicals. As a result, authorities had a better understanding of the diversion methods and routes used by traffickers. It was also noted that the chemical profiling of seized synthetic drugs provided a scientific basis for tracing their origins and the trafficking routes used. In that regard, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was providing scientific support to a number of States. The full participation of States in Operation Purple and Operation Topaz, including through support for backtracking investigations and an intelligence-led response in the form of countermeasures, was necessary for their continued success. The development of standard operating procedures and best practices through those initiatives provided a useful point of reference in effective and prompt communication between competent authorities and the International Narcotics Control Board, as provided for by the Commission in its resolution 45/12.

21. Enhanced international cooperation had to be supported by strengthened domestic control systems, including improved border controls against smuggling, an effective legislative framework including laws against money-laundering and updated interdiction procedures to identify and target suspicious consignments. Many speakers noted that it could be difficult for national legislation and administrative controls to keep pace with changes; for example, the definition of substances under control might need to be updated as new designer drugs emerged on the illicit market. In some States, smuggling operations involved not only large quantities of chemicals, such as those targeted by Operation Topaz and Operation Purple, but also smaller amounts that were trafficked across borders with greater frequency in order to reduce the risk of detection. It was therefore necessary for policy makers to review legislation to ensure that it kept pace with developments in the illicit drug market and to facilitate flexible operational responses to the changing methods and routes used by traffickers.

22. It was noted that there was a fundamental need for an efficient system for registering the persons and companies involved in the trade in precursor chemicals. The principle of "know your client" should also be applied. The system should enable the cross-checking of initial and final stocks of chemicals to identify possible diversions, backed up by physical inspection of operations. Several panellists commented on the importance for authorities to work closely with the industry on control of precursor chemicals. Companies should be made aware of their responsibilities, since the private sector involved in the licit trade in precursor chemicals was often the first to notice new trends. The relationship between national authorities and the industry should be based on trust, in order to foster good communication. There was a need to raise awareness in order to improve public support for precursor control, as many people did not realize that precursors and the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs were closely linked.

Chapter III

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session

23. At its 1246th and 1247th meetings, on 18 and 19 March 2004, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session".

24. The Secretary of the Commission introduced the agenda item. A statement was made by the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and the acceding States). Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, Japan, Brazil, Turkey, Thailand, Pakistan, Burkina Faso, Jamaica and the Sudan. Statements were also made by the observers for Morocco, Portugal, Paraguay and the Republic of Korea.

Deliberations

25. Several representatives referred to the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission, held in 2003, in particular, the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the Ministerial Segment (A/58/124, para. 7), which reflected the commitment of the participating ministers and other governmental representatives to meet the objectives set for 2008 by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. They commended the Executive Director for his second biennial report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6). They also commended the Secretary-General for his report on the quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session (A/58/253). They noted that those reports had served as useful tools in evaluating the progress made and difficulties encountered in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session. They also noted that those reports, as well as reports prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, had facilitated efforts by Governments to continue monitoring the global illicit drug problem and to tailor their programmes to deal with new developments in the area of drug control.

26. Several representatives, referring to the assessment reflected in the Joint Ministerial Statement that progress in meeting the goals set in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex) had been uneven, called on the members of the international community to intensify their efforts to tackle the drug problem. They referred to national and regional strategies, such as the European Union Drug Strategy for the period 2000-2004 and the European Union Action Plan on Drugs (2000-2004), adopted to enhance the implementation of the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. They

reiterated that countering the drug problem using a balanced approach was a strategic priority in the context of globalization. Mechanisms had been established for coordinating the implementation of national strategies, and new laws, as well as new penal codes, had been adopted to harmonize national legislation with the international drug control treaties.

27. Several representatives referred to areas of priority in the fight against illicit drugs, in particular the control of precursors and the fight against the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. Some speakers indicated that the efforts of their authorities in those areas were increasingly being frustrated by lack of capacity to deal with hazardous crime scenes and to dispose of precursor chemicals safely. Pre-export notifications had proved to be a valuable means of combating the diversion of legitimate consignments, and backtracking investigations had made it possible to detect the origin of seized chemicals and to identify the modus operandi used in cases involving diversion. Several speakers referred to the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and the countermeasures taken by their Governments.

28. Several representatives shared the concern expressed in the Joint Ministerial Statement regarding serious challenges and threats posed by the links between drug trafficking, terrorism and national and transnational organized crime. They called for strong international cooperation, in particular among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels, to prevent and combat drug trafficking. Some representatives referred to the technical assistance provided, in particular through training, to counter the drug problem. Several representatives emphasized the commitment of their Governments to countering drug trafficking, which constituted a major threat to national security, and to initiatives utilizing techniques such as controlled delivery, which had resulted in the dismantling of drug trafficking networks, increased drug seizures and the detection of laboratories used for the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants. Several representatives made references to increased problems involving drug trafficking by sea and the transit traffic in illicit drugs in their countries, to the critical role of international cooperation and to successes facilitated by bilateral and regional agreements and arrangements, in particular regarding mutual legal assistance, extradition and law enforcement cooperation. It was noted that the European arrest warrant had become a cornerstone of judicial cooperation within the European Union, in particular in efforts to implement the principle of mutual recognition of decisions in criminal matters. Speakers also referred to measures to combat money-laundering associated with serious crime, including the financing of terrorist assets; they noted that such measures should take into account various aspects of the revised recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering. In that context, cooperation at the regional level could be enhanced through mechanisms such as the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group. The new legal framework for action against the crime of money-laundering had allowed easier access to bank information and the successful functioning of financial intelligence units which had resulted in an increase in cases identified and confiscated.

29. It was stated that alternative development was one of the most important components of a balanced comprehensive strategy based on the principle of shared responsibility. While support was expressed for alternative development as a

sustainable strategy to improve low-income structures, it was noted that, to be successful, the affected communities, in particular farmers, farmworkers and their families, must be actively involved in all relevant planning and implementation processes. It was also noted that international cooperation aimed at tackling the drug problem was part of the overall effort to promote sustainable development. Accordingly, interventions aimed at creating alternative sources of livelihood should be routinely included in national development frameworks for combating poverty and social marginalization. Representatives of several developing countries affected by illicit cultivation of cannabis, opium poppy and coca bush referred to the efforts of their Governments to reduce cultivation and support alternative development. One representative stated that the summits of the African Union held in Durban, South Africa, in July 2002 and Maputo in July 2003 had emphasized that illicit cultivation of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis posed a threat to African countries and that referring to cannabis as a "soft" drug tended to trivialize efforts to combat its abuse and trafficking.

30. Several representatives noted that increased priority had been given to demand reduction. They referred to efforts made at the national level to implement the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 8). It was noted that programmes for the prevention of drug abuse had been initiated or strengthened; such programmes included public awareness and educational campaigns, in particular, those targeting young people; and programmes for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. Surveys and epidemiological studies had been undertaken to assess the prevalence of drug abuse. Special efforts had been made to mobilize members of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, as partners in countering the various forms of drug abuse, including glue sniffing, especially through prevention efforts focusing on youth. Several representatives reported on the positive results achieved in their countries in that area.

Chapter IV

Drug demand reduction

31. At its 1246th and 1247th meetings, on 17 and 18 March 2004, the Commission considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

"5. Drug demand reduction:

"(a) HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention;

"(b) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

"(c) World situation with regard to drug abuse".

32. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2004/2);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse (E/CN.7/2004/3 and Corr.1).

33. Sub-item 5 (a) of the agenda was introduced by the observers for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Sub-items 5 (b) and (c) were introduced by a representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Statements were made by the representative of Colombia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and by the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding and associated States). Statements were also made by the following representatives: Netherlands, Israel, Turkey, Japan, Brazil, Germany, Indonesia, Spain, Islamic Republic of Iran, South Africa, Mexico, Sweden, United States of America, Australia and Pakistan. Statements were also made by the observers for the following States: Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, Belgium, Uruguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Romania and Angola. The observers for WHO and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also addressed the Commission under agenda item 5.

A. Deliberations

1. HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention

34. The observers for UNAIDS, WHO and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime introduced sub-item 5 (a). The observer for UNAIDS described the HIV/AIDS situation as it related to drug abuse, noting that approximately 10 per cent of HIV infections worldwide were related to injecting drug use. She indicated that, while a comprehensive package of interventions had produced positive results, less than 5 per cent of drug users were reached by services. She commended the

leadership shown by the Commission on the issue of HIV/AIDS in the past, with the adoption of various resolutions calling for, among other things, harmonization of policies. She also welcomed the statement on measures to reduce harm, as expressed in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003.[69] Finally, she underlined the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a co-sponsor of UNAIDS and indicated that issues such as injecting drug use, HIV/AIDS in prison settings and the relationship between trafficking in human beings and HIV/AIDS were considered by UNAIDS as key issues for the Office to address.

35. The observer for WHO described that organization's goal to provide 3 million people living with HIV/AIDS with anti-retroviral therapy by 2005. He noted that the report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2004/3 and Corr.1) highlighted the extent of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the role of drug abuse in HIV transmission. In some areas of the world, up to 80 per cent of injecting drug users were HIV-positive. At least 10 per cent of those living with HIV/AIDS worldwide were injecting drug users. One of the most worrisome factors was that starting from the drug injecting population, the HIV/AIDS epidemic might move via so-called "bridging" populations, such as sex workers, to the general public.

36. All representatives who addressed the Commission described the HIV/AIDS epidemic as alarming and stated that drug abuse played a major role in the development of the epidemic; all stressed the need to strengthen the response. The representative of an African country indicated that HIV transmission was not only related to injecting drug use but also to the abuse of psychoactive substances. He mentioned that the transmission of HIV was increased by risky sexual behaviour under the influence of drugs and other substances.

37. It was noted that, in his report, the Executive Director had indicated that the experience of the past decade had shown that HIV/AIDS epidemics among injecting drug users could be prevented, stabilized and even reversed. However, effective responses needed to be based on a sound assessment of the drug use situation and needed to be socio-culturally and politically contextual. Policies and programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention should follow pragmatic approaches, should be based on scientific evidence and should be comprehensive. Effective programmes typically included a wide variety of measures and interventions, ranging from life-skills training, outreach, treatment for drug dependence, including substitution treatment, needle and syringe programmes, promotion of the use of condoms, voluntary counselling and testing, and treatment of sexually transmitted infections. In his report, the Executive Director also described the activities and initiatives undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime at the global, regional and country levels in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

38. Several representatives expressed the need for a comprehensive approach in addressing HIV/AIDS and described the steps taken at the national level in that direction. Several other representatives described substitution maintenance therapy programmes, aimed at stabilizing drug abusers and helping them to improve their well-being and social functioning. Specific reference was also made to the position paper of WHO, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UNAIDS on substitution maintenance therapy in the management of opioid dependence and HIV/AIDS prevention.

[69] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1.

39. Reference was made to the need to extend the provision of services to a number of high-risk populations, including injecting drug users. To that end, several representatives described a series of measures undertaken to reduce negative health and social consequences related to drug abuse.

40. Some representatives underlined the fact that such measures should not be undertaken at the expense of efforts in the area of prevention and treatment. Therefore, those measures would be acceptable only if they were part of a more comprehensive approach to fight the HIV epidemic, including the transmission of other blood-borne viruses, such as hepatitis B and C. It was noted that the full effect of the policy of distributing sterile injection equipment was uncertain.

41. Several representatives also highlighted the importance of the provision of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services in prisons in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

42. Recognizing the importance of the subject, and taking into consideration that transmission of HIV/AIDS related to drug abuse would be considered by the Commission in the thematic debate at its forty-eighth session, the observer for Angola, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, recommended that the Commission request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an intergovernmental expert group to assist in putting together a specific programme on the main issues of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse with emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention, injecting drug abuse and risk-taking behaviour, and to make the report available to serve as the basis for discussion of transmission of HIV/AIDS related to drug abuse during the thematic discussion at the forty-eighth session of the Commission. The Chairman invited the Commission to consider the proposal. There was no objection and the proposal was adopted.

43. Some representatives invited the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare as input for the thematic debate a document containing an overview of the prevalence of blood-borne viruses among drug abusers and best practices on drug abuse related to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. The document should also focus on the transmission of other blood-borne viruses, such as hepatitis B and C.

2. World situation with regard to drug abuse

44. It was noted that the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2004/2) provided an overview of trends in the abuse of various substances in the period 1998-2002 in each region of the world, based on responses received from Member States to part II of the annual reports questionnaire. The global trends emerging from the report were as follows:

(a) Abuse of cannabis had been increasing in most countries. In countries that had high prevalence and long-term prevention efforts, it seemed that prevalence was stabilizing, or even declining, even if it was still at a relatively high level;

(b) Abuse of opioids had been reported as increasing in most regions, Oceania being the most notable exception. Within the various regions, there were significant differences. In the European region, the major increases were in Eastern Europe, while the situation was stable or declining in Western Europe;

(c) Abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants had increased in all regions since 1998. The increases were of different intensity and might refer to different substances within the group, but there was overwhelming evidence that amphetamine-type stimulants had become a major drug of choice in all regions;

(d) Cocaine abuse remained not too widespread, although it had been increasing slightly in the main region of consumption and its rising level of use was causing concern across Europe. In Africa, the increasing abuse of cocaine reported during the late 1990s had ceased; in Asia, very small increases in the abuse of that substance had been reported; and in Oceania, the situation was stable. Crack cocaine remained a serious problem in some areas.

45. Several representatives confirmed the information provided by the Secretariat and expressed their concern about the increase in drug abuse in most regions of the world. It was recognized, however, that in some regions the abuse of some drugs was stable or even decreasing. One representative indicated that in his country significant progress had been made in the last few years, which was to be attributed also to the considerable investment in drug abuse prevention programmes.

46. The observer for Angola, speaking on behalf of the members of the Group of African States, expressed concern regarding the threat posed by the abuse of and trafficking in cannabis in African countries. The lenient policies adopted in some developed countries were undermining their efforts to counter such traffic and abuse. Those States welcomed the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out a global survey on cannabis.

47. Several representatives reported the increase in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and, above all, the new social context in which that abuse was taking place. One representative expressed concern about the increase in abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants in countries with no long history of abuse of synthetic drugs.

48. Several representatives described the measures undertaken by their country in response to the Action Plan on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex). In many countries, demand reduction was considered an essential element of overall drug control efforts.

49. Demand reduction programmes and initiatives typically included: primary prevention at the community level and in the school system; information campaigns to discourage drug abuse; provision of treatment and vocational training for social reintegration; and a series of measures to reduce the health and social consequences of drug abuse, focusing on high-risk population groups.

50. One representative expressed the desire that the next report based on responses to the biennial questionnaire include a cross-sectional analysis of the efforts made by various countries in the fields of prevention and treatment, to establish whether sufficient and balanced attention was being provided to the whole spectrum of drug demand reduction.

3. Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

51. Several representatives expressed appreciation for the mid-term review of drug abuse trends offered by the Secretariat in the report. They recognized the lack of information on drug abuse and invited all countries to provide responses to the annual reports questionnaire. There was general agreement on the need to establish key indicators to be used as a reference to measure progress in the reduction of drug abuse and there was a consensus on the key indicators proposed by the Secretariat.

52. There was a general appreciation of the efforts made by the Secretariat in developing new methodologies for understanding the data on drug abuse. The idea of developing a drug abuse index based on the key indicators was welcomed by several representatives. Some also offered the expertise available in their countries for that purpose.

B. Action taken by the Commission

53. At its 1245th meeting, on 18 March 2004, the Committee of the Whole considered a draft resolution entitled "Development and promotion of drug abuse prevention among pre-school children" (E/CN.7/2004/L.11), sponsored by Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. Several representatives made statements on the draft resolution. Following extensive discussion on the provisions of the draft resolution it was decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution to a future session of the Commission.

54. At its 1247th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict" (E/CN.7/2004/L.2/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution I)

55. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Optimizing integrated drug information systems" (E/CN.7/2004/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Croatia, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 47/1.)

56. At its 1248th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users" (E/CN.7/2004/L.9/Rev.2), sponsored by Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Czech Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland (on behalf of the members of

the European Union and the acceding States), Jordan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 47/2.) The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico and the observer for Bolivia expressed their reservations regarding the use of the term "human security", which appeared in the seventh preambular paragraph of the resolution. In their view, the term needed further elaboration as an agreed definition was lacking.

Chapter V

Illicit drug traffic and supply

57. At its 1246th meeting, on 18 March 2004, the Commission considered agenda item 6, which read as follows:

"6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

"(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

"(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

"(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

"(ii) Countering money-laundering;

"(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development".

58. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2004/4);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2004/5);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on connections between organized criminal groups trafficking in drugs and those involved in other types of illicit trafficking: special investigative techniques to counteract such criminality (E/CN.7/2004/6);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on international assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs (E/CN.7/2004/7).

59. The Committee of the Whole considered item 6 at its 2nd meeting, on 16 March 2004.

A. Deliberations

60. Statements were made by the representative of Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and by the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States). Statements were also made by the representatives of Japan, France, Turkey, Germany, China, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Norway, Mexico, Thailand, Croatia and Pakistan. Statements were also made by the observers for Morocco, Venezuela, the Republic of Korea and Slovenia. The observer for the African Union also made a statement.

61. A representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reported on current trends in global illicit drug trafficking and on the meetings of subsidiary

bodies of the Commission and made an audio-visual presentation on the "Paris Pact" initiative. Audio-visual presentations were also made by the representatives of Japan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Sudan.

62. Representatives expressed their appreciation of the work undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in surveys, assessments and special reports on all aspects of illicit drug manufacture, production and trafficking. The importance of focusing on the situation with regard to drug trafficking in Central Asia was stressed. The eradication of illicit crops, the effective control of precursors and the strengthening of law enforcement were seen as the most effective measures to control and reduce the supply of illicit drugs. The increase in the production of opiates in Afghanistan was having an impact on the public health and security of countries bordering Afghanistan or situated along the principal drug trafficking routes. There was support for the commitment of the President of Afghanistan to tackling the problem and the ongoing efforts to eradicate illicit opium poppy cultivation and suppress drug trafficking. However, some representatives expressed concern about the increase in opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and the fact that it was spreading to other areas. It was noted that Germany, together with the United Kingdom, was fully committed to building in Afghanistan a capable and effective civilian police service that would underpin law enforcement efforts to combat drug trafficking. There was a call for a review and strengthening of the "security belt" strategy in the countries surrounding Afghanistan, with more targeted assistance being provided to law enforcement in countries along the drug trafficking route leading through the region. Reference was also made to the need for a more concerted international effort to control the movement of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of heroin in the region. It was noted that several States had offered to lend their expertise in support of those activities. There was acknowledgement and praise of the efforts made by the authorities in producer countries to reduce illicit drug production. A call was made for the international community to lend more support to countries trying to support alternative development programmes. There was endorsement of and support for the work and achievements of the Andean States, whose efforts had contributed to a reduction of 30 per cent in global illicit coca bush cultivation.

63. Support was expressed for the "Paris Pact" initiative that had emerged from the Paris Statement (S/2003/641, annex), which had been issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime had been given the responsibility of coordinating the initiative and planning, preparing and convening future expert and policy-making meetings.

64. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission, which consisted of the four regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, were praised for enhancing the regional coordination and effectiveness of law enforcement efforts. Representatives referred to the special measures and skills that their national authorities had developed to address illicit drug trafficking and related issues involving organized crime. The member States of the European Union had developed common definitions relating to drug trafficking and related matters. Other steps reported by representatives included introducing initiatives to improve judicial cooperation with requesting States, strengthening measures to facilitate

extradition and provide legal assistance, and negotiating and entering into bilateral and multilateral agreements to enhance cooperation. It was noted that an increased number of States were employing the technique of controlled delivery to dismantle international drug trafficking syndicates. Joint training was seen as a key element in building national law enforcement capacity. Regional training courses also fostered inter-agency cooperation. Representatives referred to efforts to combat money-laundering and to curb attempts at corrupting officials. Targeting the cash and other assets of drug traffickers had become a priority. Representatives also referred to successes achieved by financial investigation units in their countries in coordinating efforts by national agencies to combat money-laundering.

65. Serious concern was expressed over the increasingly high levels of illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants in all regions. Asia, in particular, was experiencing a substantial increase in offences involving illicit drug manufacture and trafficking. Illicit trafficking by sea continued to be one of the main means used to transport illicitly manufactured drugs and their precursor chemicals in all regions. Reference was made to Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, the international precursor control initiatives. It was noted that, although those initiatives had proved their effectiveness, they required the continued support and commitment of all participating States. The Commission was informed that, pursuant to its resolution 46/3 on enhancing international cooperation in combating drug trafficking by sea, Japan was hosting a maritime law enforcement seminar in October 2004. The seminar would make use of the maritime interdiction manuals developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and would bring together experts in the field.

66. Support was expressed for the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to conduct, together with the Government of Morocco the first survey of illicit cannabis cultivation in that country. Concern was expressed that there was no accurate assessment of global cannabis cultivation. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was encouraged to expand the survey to include other countries and regions. Trafficking in and abuse of cannabis posed major problems in some regions, where it was reported that licit and essential crop cultivation was being abandoned in favour of illicit cannabis cultivation, which was more lucrative. A number of States reported increases in the incidence of seizures of cannabis resin. The representative of Burkina Faso informed the Commission of the offer of her Government to act as host to the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, to be held in 2005.

B. Action taken by the Commission

67. At its 1247th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Cooperative initiatives and intelligence-sharing as part of international efforts to fight illicit drugs" (E/CN.7/2004/L.14/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 47/4.)

68. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation" (E/CN.7/2004/L.15/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), Japan, Jordan, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 47/5.)

69. At its 1248th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve for adoption by the General Assembly a revised draft resolution entitled "Providing support to the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium and foster stability and security in the region" (E/CN.7/2004/L.10/Rev.2), sponsored by Afghanistan, Czech Republic, India, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Yemen. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.)

70. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Effective control delivery" (E/CN.7/2004/L.16/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Australia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Croatia, Ghana, India, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Zambia. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 47/6.)

Chapter VI

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

71. At its 1241st meeting, on 16 March 2004, the Commission considered agenda item 7 (b), entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: International Narcotics Control Board". The Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003; [70]

(b) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. [71]

72. An introductory statement was made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board. A statement was made by the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States). Statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Germany, United States, Mexico, Cuba, Peru, Thailand, Sweden, Islamic Republic of Iran, Indonesia, Myanmar, India and Pakistan. Statements were also made by the observers for Denmark, the Republic of Korea, Belgium and Bolivia. The observer for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior also made a statement.

A. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003

73. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2003, [72] drawing attention to the complex relationship between drugs, crime and violence at the microlevel. He stated that, as drugs, crime and violence had been shown to particularly affect young people, who, as victims or perpetrators, often played a key role in manifestations of drug-related crime and violence, policies and intervention strategies to address the problem must take into account the needs of young people. He highlighted the increase in trafficking in prescription medicines over the Internet and called on Governments to take action against such pharmacies, as they were operating in flagrant disregard of the international drug control treaties. Referring to the need to balance the global supply of licit opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates used for medical and scientific purposes, the President recalled the importance of preventing proliferation of sources of opiate raw materials. The President clarified the view of the Board on harm reduction measures in drug control, stressing that such measures must be compatible with the international drug control treaties.

74. The Commission commended the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat for the preparation of the report of the Board for 2003, which

[70] Ibid.
[71] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.4.
[72] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1.

provided a comprehensive description of recent trends in the control of licit movements of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and in the illicit use of and trafficking in those substances and which reviewed the measures taken by Governments in that regard. The representative of Algeria, speaking on behalf of the States members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, called on the Secretariat to allocate additional resources to the work of the Board. Several representatives provided additional information on the situation with regard to drug abuse and trafficking in their countries and on the drug control strategies pursued by their Governments to reduce illicit drug supply and demand. The representative of Indonesia informed the Commission of the enactment in his country of Anti-Money-Laundering Law No. 25/2003, amending Anti-Money-Laundering Law No. 15/2002.

75. Appreciation was expressed to the Board for examining, in its report for 2003, the relationship between drugs, crime and violence at the microlevel. It was stated that, while international action often focused on the macrolevel impact of drugs, crime and violence, it was at the microlevel where policies were applied and where it became apparent whether policies worked or not. It was noted that the analysis of the Board in chapter I of its report for 2003 could prove valuable to a discussion on building capacity within communities, such as the thematic debate of the Commission at its forty-eighth session.

76. The Commission welcomed the efforts of the Board in promoting the maintenance of a global balance between the supply of and demand for opiates used for medical and scientific purposes, as required under the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.[73] The Board was commended for arranging informal meetings with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials. It was recalled that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, States were called upon to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials (A/58/124, sect. II.A, para. 14). It was noted that States wishing to cultivate opium poppy should exercise the utmost caution and to adhere to the established system in order to prevent a proliferation of sources of licit opiate raw materials and of possibilities for diverting those raw materials into illicit channels.

77. The Commission shared the concern of the Board that a large number of Internet pharmacies were engaged in trafficking in internationally controlled drugs. Governments were encouraged to take action against trafficking in internationally controlled drugs over the Internet.

78. Several representatives informed the Commission of the results of missions of the International Narcotics Control Board and action taken to implement the recommendations of the Board. Country missions undertaken by the Board were recognized as a valuable opportunity for the exchange of information, ideas and views on matters of mutual importance.

[73] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

79. The importance of adherence to and full implementation of the provisions of the international drug control treaties, the foundation of the international drug control system, was stressed. States that had not yet become parties to one or more of the treaties were urged to adhere to them as soon as possible. It was agreed that Governments should fulfil the reporting requirements of the Board and submit information in a timely manner. Representatives reported on the improved structures for data collection and reporting in their countries. The fact that there had been no diversion of narcotic drugs into the illicit market was a sign of the effectiveness of the treaties. Member States were encouraged to provide technical assistance to Governments in strengthening the regulatory controls required under the international drug control treaties.

80. The efforts of the Board in developing a definition of "medical use" were recognized. It was stated that the definition should prove to be useful in that it led to greater clarity in the interpretation of issues relating to international drug control.

81. Reference was made to the drug control situation in Afghanistan. It was noted with concern that that country continued to be the biggest producer of opium poppy in the world. The full support and cooperation of the international community were crucial to Afghanistan. It was acknowledged that drug trafficking was one of the main sources of funding for terrorist groups, with insurgent groups relying on trafficking in narcotic drugs as a prime source of the funds used to procure arms.

82. Several representatives welcomed the clarification by the Board of its view on certain harm reduction measures in drug control. It was noted that, in its analysis, the Board had managed to combine a pragmatic and reasonable approach, underlining some fundamental points related to compatibility with treaty provisions. Harm reduction programmes should be implemented in the context of comprehensive demand reduction programmes and should not be carried out at the expense of other demand reduction activities, such as measures to prevent drug abuse. The view was expressed that Governments should reject any measures that perpetuated drug addiction. Furthermore, some harm reduction measures provided a false sense of security to drug abusers. The representative of Germany expressed his disagreement with the view of the Board on the establishment and running of drug injection rooms in his country. He assured the Commission that his Government would continue its dialogue with the Board and expressed his opinion that the establishment and functioning of those institutions were in accordance with the international drug control conventions.

83. The Commission was informed about the increasing abuse of cannabis in many parts of the world. In Africa, the abuse of cannabis had increased significantly over the past five years. Concern was expressed over the continuing increase in the cultivation of cannabis, which could have a negative impact on ecosystems owing to the extensive use of fertilizers, overexploitation of the soil and destruction of forests to accommodate new cannabis fields. Several speakers warned against a lessening of controls over cannabis, as such measures might hamper efforts to eliminate illicit crop cultivation and drug trafficking elsewhere in the world.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

84. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2003 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.[74] The Commission congratulated the Board on its informative overview of the global situation regarding control of precursor chemicals and noted its analysis of the situation with regard to trafficking in precursor chemicals, which enabled Governments to create and fine-tune appropriate mechanisms for addressing and preventing diversions from licit international trade.

85. The Commission acknowledged the successes achieved under Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, which had been launched by the Board in conjunction with the States concerned. The essential role of the Board in ensuring the continuing success of those operations was noted. The Commission expressed concern that, without additional resources, the Board would be compelled to curtail its involvement in those operations. The Commission agreed that the General Assembly should be requested to allocate the necessary resources.

86. Noting that Governments continued to implement and further update legislation relating to control of precursor chemicals, the Commission emphasized the need for appropriate mechanisms to be established adequately to monitor both imports to and exports from national territories.

87. The Commission recognized that, as more effective measures were introduced to prevent diversions from international trade, traffickers were increasingly turning to cross-border smuggling within regions to obtain the precursors they required. It therefore called upon countries to establish appropriate networks both among Governments and within countries, to respond quickly to, and to exchange information on, cross-border smuggling so that those involved in such activity could be identified and prosecuted.

88. The Commission was informed that, in specific regions, pharmaceutical preparations were increasingly being diverted from licit trade for use in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. Furthermore, while illicit laboratories using such preparations were often found to be small-scale operations, they posed a serious threat to the community because of the health and environmental hazards they created. Governments should, where necessary, introduce mechanisms for preventing diversions of pharmaceutical preparations from international trade, utilizing the pre-export notification system where appropriate, and from domestic distribution channels. In a case involving the seizure of such preparations, the Government should utilize the procedures devised under Project Prism to launch a backtracking investigation, in order to identify the source of the seized substance and to prevent further diversions from that source.

89. The representative of Turkey corrected the information provided in the report of the Board related to the list of countries participating in Operation Purple, underlining that Turkey had participated in the Operation since 2000.

[74] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.04.

B. Action taken by the Commission

90. At its 1247th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve for adoption by the General Assembly a revised draft resolution entitled "Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis" (E/CN.7/2004/L.7/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Turkey and United Arab Emirates. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.)

91. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Sale of internationally controlled licit drugs to individuals via the Internet" (E/CN.7/2004/L.8/Rev.2), sponsored by Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States and Zambia. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution IV.)

92. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, a revised draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/2004/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Spain, Sudan, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution V.)

93. At is 1248th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Guidelines for psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids" (E/CN.7/2004/L.5/Rev.2), sponsored by Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), Jordan, Malaysia, Norway, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution II.)

94. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs" (E/CN.7/2004/L.6/Rev.2), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution III.)

95. Also at its 1248th meeting, the Commission considered a revised draft resolution entitled "Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking" (E/CN.7/2004/L.17/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Australia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Egypt, India, Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia

and Montenegro, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A representative of the Secretariat read a financial statement on the revised draft resolution (see annex IV). At the same meeting the Commission decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the revised draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. (For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III.)

Chapter VII

Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

96. At its 1247th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all (E/CN.7/2004/9-E/CN.15/2004/2).

97. A statement was made by the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States). Statements were also made by the representatives of Japan and Turkey and by the observers for Azerbaijan, Canada and the Republic of Korea.

Deliberations

98. Those who spoke on agenda item 8 welcomed the report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2004/9-E/CN.15/2004/2) and noted with appreciation the contribution that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime had made during the preceding year in the inter-connected areas of drug control, crime prevention and combating terrorism. It was noted that, in his report, the Executive Director had emphasized the importance of identifying emerging drug control challenges and trends being the basis for future work of the Office in the provision of assistance to Member States to counter those threats, as well as the basic premise that multilateralism was essential to the functioning of the international drug control system. Strong support was expressed for the efforts of the Office in tackling the threat posed to sustainable development by illicit drug abuse and trafficking.

99. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was commended for and invited to continue its work in tackling, in cooperation with the international community, the world drug problem in a balanced and integrated manner, developing effective initiatives to address demand and supply reduction issues. Speakers welcomed the establishment of an evaluation unit within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. They emphasized the importance of evaluation being an integral part of technical cooperation, as a means of improving the quality of services, programmes and information provided by the Office.

100. Speakers welcomed the publication by the United Nations Office on drugs and Crime of *Ecstasy and Amphetamines: Global Survey 2003*.[75] They stressed the importance of the activities of the Office aimed at tackling the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular in East Asia. They also emphasized the importance of allocating sufficient resources to deal with that problem. They reaffirmed that the Office should have a central role in international drug control matters. They called upon the Office to continue playing an active role in promoting both compliance with the international drug control treaties and drug control activities.

[75] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XI.15.

101. It was noted that initiatives aimed at poverty eradication, in which programmes for promoting alternative development and alternative livelihoods played a significant role, were important in countering the world drug problem. It was stated that, in order to succeed in the elimination of illicit crops, the continuous engagement of development agencies was required. It was emphasized that priority should continue to be placed on the provision of assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, in order to enhance law enforcement efforts, and on demand reduction.

102. Support was expressed for the attention drawn in the report of the Executive Director to the special needs of Africa. It was emphasized that drug abuse and trafficking, organized crime, corruption and the spread of HIV/AIDS impeded sustainable development in Africa. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was encouraged to coordinate and cooperate with development agencies and financial institutions active in Africa to routinely include elements of drug control and crime prevention and criminal justice in their programmes. The Office was also encouraged to continue promoting the mainstreaming of drug control matters in the work of other United Nations entities.

Chapter VIII

Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

103. At its 1247th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the reports of the Executive Director on the subject (E/CN.7/2004/10) and on securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/2004/11).

104. A statement was made by the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States). Statements were also made by the representatives of Japan, Peru and Spain. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also made a statement.

A. Deliberations

105. The continued initiatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance the ongoing dialogue with Member States were noted with appreciation. It was emphasized that the dialogue should continue and that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should endeavour to provide for appropriate consultations through, inter alia, intersessional meetings of the Commission, informal briefings for Member States and reports and other documents, as appropriate.

106. Several representatives expressed their appreciation for the outcome of the process of reform in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, adding that they looked forward to its continued implementation. Ongoing efforts in the areas of good governance, communication, accountability and transparency were acknowledged as being essential to the successful implementation of the programme of the Office, and to the effective utilization of scarce resources, as well as the implementation of result-based budgeting. The new organizational structure of the Office and efforts to enhance the profile of field offices and strengthen human resource management, financial controls, information technology and planning were welcomed. The efforts by the Office to improve integration and synergy in its work in drug control, crime prevention and counter-terrorism, reflected in its consolidated budget for the biennium 2004-2005, were commended.

107. The efforts of the Executive Director pursuant to the implementation of Commission resolution 46/9, on securing assured and predictable funding, were noted. Appreciation was expressed for efforts to increase levels of funding, in particular from non-traditional sources. The improved situation with regard to general-purpose funds was recognized, as was the welcomed impact of that development on the contractual situation of staff. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was encouraged to maintain its expertise in drug-related areas and

to continue to strengthen its human resource base. The integrity initiative undertaken by the Executive Director was also noted.

B. Action taken by the Commission

108. At its 1248th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies" (E/CN.7/2004/L.12/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section D, resolution 47/3.)

Chapter IX

Administrative and budgetary questions

109. At its 1247th meeting, on 19 March 2004, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2006-2007 (E/CN.7/2004/12-E/CN.15/2004/13).

110. A statement was made by the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States). The representative of Japan also made a statement.

Deliberations

111. Appreciation was expressed for the document containing the proposed strategic framework for the programme on drugs and crime for the biennium 2006-2007 (E/CN.7/2004/12-E/CN.15/2004/13). Due to the limited time available, the Commission was unable to undertake a detailed consideration of the various components of the framework; however, the view was expressed that the objectives, strategies and the expected accomplishments were highly appropriate. The view was also expressed that a detailed discussion of the framework could take place later. It was noted that the integration of activities related to the control of crime and drugs into a programme operated by a single office, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, should lead to increased synergy and cost-effectiveness; at the same time, those activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should maintain, where appropriate, a level of independence and expertise. Support was expressed for the proposed result-based budgeting approach.

Chapter X

Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

112. At its 1246th meeting, on 18 March 2004, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered item 11 of its agenda, entitled "Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda for its forty-eighth session (E/CN.7/2003/L.1/Add.3).

Action taken by the Commission

113. At the same meeting, the provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session was approved by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, draft decision I).

Chapter XI

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session

114. At its 1249th meeting, on 19 April 2004, the Commission considered item 13 of its agenda, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session". The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2003/L.1 and Add.1-4).

115. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-seventh session, as orally amended.

Chapter XII

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

116. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-seventh session in Vienna from 15 to 19 March 2004. The Chairman of the Commission opened the forty-seventh session. At its opening meeting, the Commission was addressed by the following: the Chairman of the Group of 77 and China; the Chairman of the Group of African States; the Chairman of the Group of Asian States; the Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States; the observer for Ireland, on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States; and the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sweden, the United States, Italy, China, Mexico, India, Japan, Nigeria, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Norway, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Peru, Cuba and Zambia. Statements were also made by the observers for Afghanistan, Georgia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the GUUAM (Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan)), the Syrian Arab Republic, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Senegal and Ecuador.

117. At its 1239th meeting, on 15 March, the Commission observed a brief period of silence for the victims of the terrorist attack in Madrid that had occurred on 11 March 2004. The representative of Spain expressed the appreciation of his Government for the support expressed by the Commission.

B. Attendance

118. The session was attended by representatives of 49 States members of the Commission (four were not represented). Also attending were observers for other States Members of the United Nations, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

119. In section I of its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play a more active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

120. In the light of that decision and in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the

Commission, immediately following the closure of its forty-sixth session, in November 2003, held the first meeting of its forty-seventh session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other members of the bureau.

121. At its 1238th meeting, on 27 November 2003, the Commission had elected the following officers for its forty-seventh session:

Chairperson:	Alfred T. Moleah (South Africa)
Vice-Chairmen:	T. P. Sreenivasan (India) István Horváth (Hungary) Aydin Sahinbas (Turkey)
Rapporteur:	Sylvia Wohlers de Meie (Guatemala)

122. A group composed of the chairmen of the five regional groups (the representatives of Colombia, Hungary and Italy and the observers for Angola and Jordan), as well as the representative of Algeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the members of the European Union and the acceding States), was established to assist the Chairman of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991. During the forty-seventh session of the Commission, the extended bureau met on 16 and 17 March 2004 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

123. At its 1239th meeting, on 15 March 2004, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2004/1), which had been finalized during the intersessional meetings of the Commission pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2003/235 of 22 July 2003. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate: synthetic drugs and control of precursors:

   (a) Production of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs, including methaqualone (Mandrax);

   (b) Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals and to prevent diversion of and trafficking in such chemicals.

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

5. Drug demand reduction:

(a) HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention;

(b) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(c) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

(ii) Countering money-laundering;

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

(c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

9. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

* * *

11. Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session.

E. Documentation

124. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex III.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Algeria	Taous Feroukhi, Belkacem Boukhari, Aissi Kacemi, Salah Elhamdi, Salah Abdenouri, Thouraya Benmokrane, Farid Djerboua, Mahmoud Rabah, Slimane Zemmouri
Argentina	Wilbur Ricardo Grimson, Lila Roldan Vazquez, Mónica S. Perlo Reviriego, Gabriel Yusef Abboud, Mariana Souto Zabaleta, Betina Pasquali de Fonseca, Sebastián Sayus
Australia	Deborah Stokes, Jenny Hefford, John Davies, Noel Taloni, Robert Rushby, Peter Patmore, Keith Evans, Margaret Hamilton, Elizabeth Day, Geoff Zippel, Steve Morris, Brian Hartnett
Austria	Thomas Stelzer, Johann Fröhlich, Franz Pietsch, Gerhard Stadler, Ingrid Wörgötter, Wolfgang Spadinger, Wolfgang Zöhrer, Alice Schogger, Raphael Bayer, Wolfgang Pfneiszl, Sabine Haas, Philipp Charwath, Burcu Sahin-Grubhofer, Stephanie Orel
Belarus	Alexander Semyonovich Shchurko, Viktar Gaisenak, Vladimir Georgievich Levitanov, Igor Mishkorudny, Denis Zdorov
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Amira Kapetanović, Nada Janković, Stela Vasić
Brazil	Eduardo da Costa Farias, Paulo Roberto Yog de Miranda Uchôa, Marcos Vinicius Pinta Gama, Zulmar Pimentel Dos Santos, Kleber Pessoa de Melo, Luís Ivaldo Villafane Gomes Santos, Robson Rubin, Denise Doneda, Francisco Cordeiro, Paulina de Carmo Arruda Duarte, Georgia Michelucci, Renato Alencar Lima
Burkina Faso	Béatrice Damiba, Christophe Emmanuel Compaore, Solange Rita Bogore Agneketom, Saïdou Zongo, Dicko Ismaël Yago
Cameroon	Aoudou Moussa, Emila Zéphyrin Nsoga, Flore Ndembiyembe
Chile	Ovid Harasich, Eduardo Schott, Gustavo González, Soledad Weinstein, Carlos Rios, Germán Ibarra, Claudio Herrera, José Luis Castro

* The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Madagascar and Uganda were not represented at the session.

China	Yan Zhang, Zhimin Liu, Dong Wang, Wangxia Chen, Hang-Sai Rosanna Ure Lui, Peng Kin Ip, Xiangdong Wang, Fanpu Kong, Yim Mui Vong, Xianhui Li, Wanpeng Zhao, Zhigang Wang, Junqiang Zhang, Xiangfeng Li, Zhan Wang, Jixiu Han, Hiu-Lo Winnie Chui
Colombia	Rosso José Serrano Cadena, Ciro Arévalo Yepes, Luis Alfonso Plazas Vega, Martha Irma Alarcón López, Victoria Eugenia Restrepo, Enrique Maruri Londoño, Juan Carlos Buitrago, Julian H. Pinto G.
Croatia	Bernardica Juretić, Dubravko Palijaš, Vladimir Matek, Darko Dundović, Neven Mikec, Marina Kuzman, Igor Michael Antoljak, Ljerka Brdovčak, Suzana Oštarčević, Sanja Mikulić, Ivana Halle, Lidija Vugrinec, Ranko Vilović
Cuba	Roberto Díaz Sotolongo, José Ramón Cabañas Rodrigues, Enrique Jardines Macías, Rafael Fernández Pérez, Julio César González, José Luis Galván Pérez, Mirta Granda Averhoff
France	Didier Jayle, Patrick Villemur, Jean-Pierre Vidon, Michèle Ramis-Plum, Danièle Dupraz, Claude Girard, Thierry Picart, Jean-Michel Manzoni, Michel Bouchet, Chantal Gatignol, Gisèle Clement, Olivia Diego, Sophie Lagoutte
Germany	Marion Caspers-Merk, Herbert Honsowitz, Werner Sipp, Werner Köhler, Michael Ott, Christian Zoll, Holger-Uwe Pundt, Susanne Wackers, Susanne Conze, Carola Lander, Christoph Berg, Herbert Bayer, Carl-Ernst Brisach, Harald Arm, Richard Dyszy, Petra Arnhold, Ursula Elbers, Marijke Siemsen, Frank Wimmel
Guatemala	Sandra Noriega Urizar, Alejandro Palomo Tejada, Sylvia Wohlers de Meie
Hungary	Edina Gábor, István Horváth, Hanna Páva, Hedvig Zajzon-Boruzs, Péter Katócs, Attila Zimonyi, Gábor Somogyi, Miklós Oláh, Ibolya Fülöp-Csákó, Katalin Harcsa-Marossy, Zoltán Dani, Zsolt Bunford, Emese Petrányi, Zoltán Márk Petres
India	T. P. Sreenivasan, Vineeta Rai, Rakesh Singh, Rakesh, P. J. Vincent, Jayanti Chandra, Rajiv Wallia, Hamid Ali Rao, Hemant Karkare, Mala Srivastava, Vineer Ohri, P. R. Lakra
Indonesia	Samodra Sriwidjaja, Immanuel Robert Inkiriwang, Joko Satriyo, Jeanne Mandagi, Sahawiah Abdullah, Budi Bowoleksono, Simson Ginting, Soepartiwi, Damos Dumoli Agusman, Haris Nugroho, Riaz J. P. Saehu, Andhika Chrisnayudhanto

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Ali Hashemi, Pirooz Hosseini, Ali Asghar Ahmadi, Seyed Mohammad Ali Mottaghi Nejad, Mahdi Abouei, Mohammad Ali Hashemi, Emran Razaghi, Seyed Ali Bateni, Saeid Faryabi, Seyed Mehdi Dehghan Manshadi
Israel	Haim Messing, Ruth El-Roy, Ilan Elgar, Joseph Moustaki
Italy	Alfredo Mantovano, Gabriele de Ceglie, Pietro Soggiu, Gian Luigi Mascia, Alessandro Azzoni, Luca Zelioli, Alessandro Mastrogregori, Mauro Papi, Gilberto Gerra, Giovanni de Francisco, Francesco Petracca, Carmine Corvo, Alessandro Monteduro, Francesco Mazzotta, Giusto Sciacchitano, Carmine Guarino, Mara di Lullo
Jamaica	Woodrow Smith
Japan	Yukio Takasu, Seiji Morimoto, Takahiko Yasuda, Hajime Nohno, Tatsuro Matsuwaki, Minoru Hanai, Junji Yamamoto, Satomi Konno, Ichiro Tsunoi, Kyosuke Endo, Mai Inamura, Toshiaki Kudo
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Soubanh Srithirath, Kanika Phommachanh, Kou Chansina, Viloun Silaprany
Lebanon	Samir Chamma, Fouad Abu Khozam, Elie Ghanimeh, Diaa Ramadan, Gaby Khoury, Rabih Chahada, Kabalan Frangieh
Malaysia	Dato' Ramli Abd. Rahman, Dato' Hussein Haniff, Dato' Sulaiman Mahmud, Ahmad Mahmud, V. Navaratnam, N. Sasidharan, Shariffah Norhana Syed Mustaffa
Mexico	Alejandro Ramos Flores, Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Eduardo Patricio Peña Haller, Luis Javier Campuzano, Luis Arturo Torres Valverde, Rosa Lilia Vázquez Portales, Greta Spota Diericx, Julián Juárez Cadenas, Jorge Luis Hidalgo Castellanos, Azucena Jiménez Landeros
Myanmar	Khin Yi, Hkam Awng, Khine Myat Chit
Netherlands	Jaap Ramaker, Sander Bersee, Leendert Erkelens, Victor Everhardt, Alexandra Valkenburg, Anke Ter Hoeve, Els Brands, Jan Glimmerveen, Judith Verlind, Nicoline Van Der Arend, Martin Witteveen, Maurice Galla, Alain Ancion, Jaap Vriend
Nicaragua	Alberto Altamirano Lacayo
Nigeria	Bello Lafiaji, M. O. Laose, Olawale Maiyegun, Usman Amali, Isah Likita Mohammed, T. A. Arilesere
Norway	Inger Gran, Alf Bergesen, Gunnar Folleso, Anne-Sofie Rosdahl Oraug, Anne Sagabraten, Lars Meling, Ole Lundby
Pakistan	Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Ismail Hassan Niazi, Muhammad Kamran Akhtar, Ishtiaq Ahmed Aqil, Azmat Hussain

Peru	Arturo Montoya, Javier Paulinich, Hugo Portugal, Oscar Quea Velaochaga, Yorg Coronel Medina, Luis Rodríguez, Jorge Lazo Escalante
Russian Federation	Ilya I. Rogachev, Mikhail I. Kalinin, Ekaterina P. Kolykhalova, Yulia A. Karagod, Yury A. Buykin, Nadejda K. Daragan, Alexander V. Fedulov, Alexander P. Kizlyk, Sergey A. Malyshev, Victor B. Mareev, Igor V. Mosin, Vitaly V. Skvortsov, Elena V. Tolstova, Vadim N. Yasnopolsky, Dmitry R. Okhotnikov, Alexander A. Borisov, Sergey V. Zemskiy, Elena E. Kovylina
South Africa	Alfred T. Moleah, S. Rataemane, V. Moonoo, H. van der Westhuizen, T. Sehloho, C. Nxumalo, E.M.J. Steyn, S. V. Mangcotywa, N. S. Memela, Edith Nonhlanhla Madela-Mntla
Spain	Antonio Núñez García-Saúco, César Pascual Fernández, Rafael Abeledo López, Francisco de Miguel Álvarez, Juan del Pozo, Milagros Montes López, Manuel Montesinos Díez de la Lastra, María de la O. Álvarez López, José Luis Valle María, Pilar Barrio Jimeno, Juan Manuel Calleja Menéndez, Ana Andrés Ballesteros, Juan Antonio de la Puente, Alejandro Abelló Gamazo, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz
Sudan	Yousif Saeed Mohamed, Hamid Mannan, Isameldin Mohieldin
Sweden	Annika Söder, Gabriella Lindholm, Ralf Löfstedt, Andreas Hilmersson, Christina Gynna-Oguz, Bengt Gunnar Herrström, Veronika Bard-Bringéus, Asa Gustafsson, Therese Gudmundsson
Switzerland	Chung-Yol Lee, Heinrich Reimann, Lorenzo Schnyder Von Wartensee, Martin Strub, Diane Steber, Elisabeth Heer, Colette Marti, Laurent Medioni
Thailand	Somkiati Ariyaprachya, Chidchai Vanasatidya, Rasamee Vistaveth, Somchai Charanasomboon, Nadhapit Snidvongs, Viroj Sumyai, Narongsak Kantawijan, Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Phasporn Sangasubana, Morakot Sriswasdi, Rongvudhi Virabutr
Turkey	Aydin Sahinbas, Tunc Ügdül, Namik G. Erpul, Riza Mehmet Korkmaz, Burhanettin Köroglu, Sevil Atasoy, Oguz Orhun, Haluk Özcan, Cengiz Yildirim, Ahmet Percin, Edip Hilmi Aktas, Ali Gevenkiris, Rafet Ufuk Onder, Özcan Sezer, Jülide Kayihan-Ercin
Ukraine	Anatoliy Burmich, Anatoliy Naumenko, Oleksiy Horashchenkov, Volodymyr Omelyan
United Arab Emirates	Abdullah Naqabi, Bader bin Saeed, Abdulrahman Al Noaimi, Ayad Al Yasiri

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Tony Hall, Peter Jenkins, Gabriel Denvir, Annabelle Bolt, Alison Crocket, Kelly Evans, Lucy Amelia Holland, Leslie Howard Fiander
United States of America	Kenneth C. Brill, Stephen V. Noble, Christopher Sandrolini, Thomas Coony, Barbara Esser, Patricia Good, Scott Harris, James Hunter, David Murray, Wayne Raabe, Christine Sannerud, Richard Schachner, Charlotte Sisson, June Sivili, Howard T. Solomon, C. Scott Thompson, William J. Walker, Elizabeth F. Yuan, John Mackey
Zambia	Mukutulu A. Sinyani, David Sikufele

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

Entities represented by observers

Palestine

United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Office at Vienna, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations bodies and joint United Nations programmes

International Narcotics Control Board, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Research institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies of the United Nations system

International Labour Office, World Health Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

African Union, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, European Community, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, European Police Office, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, League of Arab States, Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status: International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, Zonta International

Special consultative status: Center for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education, Daytop Village Foundation, Inc., European Union of Women, Institute for Policy Studies (Transnational), International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights, Mentor Foundation, National Council of German Women's Organizations, Open Society Institute, Pax Romana, Socialist International Women, Society for Threatened Peoples, SOS Drugs International, Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals (KETHEA)

Roster A: International Police Association, Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan

Annex II

Panels of experts participating in the thematic debate

Discussion theme of panel I: Production of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs, including methaqualone (Mandrax)

Members of panel I

Isah Likita Mohammed (Nigeria), Commandant, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Regional Academy for Drug Control for West Africa

Jeanne Mandagi (Indonesia), Police Brigadier General (ret.), Indonesian National Police

William J. Walker (United States of America), Deputy Assistant Administrator, Director, Office of Diversion Control, United States Drug Enforcement Administration

Zhigang Wang (China), Deputy Division Director, Bureau of Narcotics Control, Ministry of Public Security

Martin R. Witteveen (Netherlands), National Coordinating Public Prosecutor for Synthetic Drugs, Public Prosecution Service

Discussion theme of panel II: Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals and to prevent diversion of and trafficking in such chemicals

Members of panel II

Gabrief Yussef Abboud (Argentina), Director Nacional de Planificación y Control del Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas y Desvío de Precursores Químicos de la Secretaría de Programación para la Prevención de la Drogadicción y la Lucha contra el Narcotráfico (SEDRONAR)

Daniel Dudek (Poland), Central Police Headquarters

Vineshkumar Moonoo (South Africa), Assistant Commissioner, South African Police Services

Suzanne Stauffer (Germany), Administrator in Customs Policy, European Commission

Junji Yamamoto (Japan), Deputy Director, Compliance and Narcotics Division, Pharmacy and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Annex III

List of documents before the Commission at its forty-seventh session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2004/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
E/CN.7/2004/2	5 (c)	Report of the Secretariat on world situation with regard to drug abuse
E/CN.7/2004/3 and Corr.1	5 (a)	Report of the Executive Director on strenghthening strategies regarding the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse
E/CN.7/2004/4	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
E/CN.7/2004/5	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2004/6	6	Report of the Executive Director on connections between organized criminal groups trafficking in drugs and those involved in other types of illicit trafficking: special investigative techniques to counteract such criminality
E/CN.7/2004/7	6	Report of the Executive Director on international assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs
E/CN.7/2004/8	7	Report of the Executive Director on provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control
E/CN.7/2004/9-E/CN.15/2004/2	8	Report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all
E/CN.7/2004/10	9	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
E/CN.7/2004/11	9	Report of the Executive Director on securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2004/12-E/CN.15/2004/13	10	Note by theSecretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2006-2007
E/CN.7/2004/L.1 and Add.1-5	15	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session
E/CN.7/2004/L.2/Rev.1	5 and 6	Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.3	3 (b)	Follow-up to strengthening systems of control over precursor chemicals and preventing their diversion and trafficking: draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2004/L.4/Rev.1	5	Optimizing integrated drug information systems: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.5/Rev.2	7 (d)	Guidelines for psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.6/Rev.2	3	Control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.7/Rev.1	6	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.8/Rev.2	6	Sale of internationally controlled licit drugs to individuals via the Internet: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.9/Rev.2	5 (a)	Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.10/Rev.2	6	Providing support to the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium and foster stability and security in the region: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.11	5	Development and promotion of drug abuse prevention among pre-school children: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.12/Rev.1	9	Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.13/Rev.1	6	Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.14/Rev.1	6	Cooperative initiatives and intelligence-sharing as part of international efforts to fight illicit drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.15/Rev.1	6	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.16/Rev.1	6	Effective controlled delivery: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/L.17/Rev.1	3 (b) and 7 (c)	Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2004/CRP.1	6 (a)	Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities

Annex IV

Statement by the representative of the Secretariat on the draft resolution entitled "Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking"*

1. In operative paragraph 12 of the draft resolution (E/CN.7/2004/L.17/Rev.1), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources to the International Narcotics Control Board to enable it to effectively continue its work under Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism.

2. The General Assembly appropriated the amount of $20,006,900 under Section 17, International drug control, for the biennium 2004-2005, of which $5,953,800 was for the activities of the Board. Hence, adoption of the draft resolution would not entail any additional appropriation.

3. The attention of the Commission is drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters and reaffirmed also the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

* For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III.